

USE FOR TOWELING

CAN BE MADE VALUABLE IN VARIETY OF WAYS.

Serviceable When Fashioned Into an Apron—Makes Useful Combing Jacket—Laundry Bag Also Is a Good Suggestion.

It is the clever woman who can make one article serve two or three purposes. A very usual, unpretentious towel can be fashioned into other accessories for woman's use, and from the coarse kitchen toweling to the fine damask squares there is an excellent field for clever manipulation.

From the unbleached kitchen material, with its red or blue stripes, a very practical apron can be fashioned for washday.

Measure a length of the toweling from waist to knees, and allow for a deep turned-up portion that will form a convenient pocket for clothespins. Turn this up and stitch on the outer edges and then in two lines to form three compartments. This division allows a distribution of the weight and prevents sagging. Gather the fulness into a band with narrow strings.

A fine damask towel furnishes the material for a quickly made combing jacket. Fold the towel in order to get the longer center line and cut up almost to the center of the form.

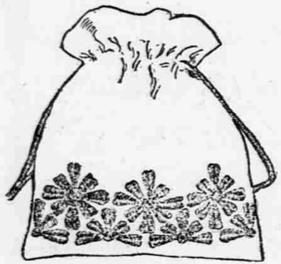
Now fold into quarters and mark a circle that will be large enough to fit around the neck.

If the towel has a colored border, it is well to match this in colored tape or washable ribbon for the binding that is used for the front, around the collar line and for the short strings that tie the convenient thing.

The quality of this jacket makes it possible to wash it and insure freshness always.

As a laundry bag, the white towel comes as a quick suggestion. The short ends are hemmed down and stitched in a double row for the drawstrings. The bag is a matter of a few minutes, and can go into the washtub with the small pieces that it holds.

These are but a few suggestions for the towel that perchance you are able



to pick up at white sales, or if you are blessed with an ample supply, you might turn one to use a little different from that of the bathroom.

USE FOR CORONATION BRAID

Makes Handsome Trimmings, Either Alone or in Combination With Laces.

All of those who are wedded to the use of coronation braid will find renewed demand for that favorite little article in its present combinations with Irish and cluny insertions and edges.

There is a certain generous quality about this wavy braid, with its light and heavy patches, that enhances almost any piece of work to which it is applied.

For use on handsome summer frocks, it is now variously combined with laces to make striking strips of trimming or medallions. These last are extremely simple, and may be used for dress decorations, or to edge household linens such as centerpieces and bureau scarfs or sash curtains.

A half-inch center is crocheted with a steel crochet hook and medium fine thread on a beginning consisting of three chain stitches. To the half-inch disk sew 16 petals made of a continuous row of coronation braid of that number known as "small coronation." Each petal will consist of two of the heavy portions, the turns being made on the slender spaces. This will produce a perfect daisy, and now there is crocheted fast to its outer edge a tiny insertion of thread looking like the ladder pattern.

Persian Bordered Scarfs.

Lovely scarfs are fashioned from the Persian bordered chiffons and marquisettes combined with maribou.

The tones known as natural and the white feathery stuff combine prettily with the fragile fabrics.

In using the printed materials only a border of the maribou is necessary for good effect, while when a solid color forms the foundation a third strip must be added through the center of the scarf. Otherwise the little wrap may look skimpy and lack character.

Another pretty idea in scarfs is to place two different colors over each other and their edge all around with the maribou.

Novel Ring.

A stunning ring for the little finger is made from four or six gold wires joined at top only with a row of stones that reach almost to the first joint. These stones may be of one kind, as turquoises—as many as there are sections to ring—or they can be differently arranged that initials of gems spell name of wearer.

TO BEAUTIFY THE BEDROOM

Good Taste and Careful Selection Can Be Made to Supplement Thin Pocketbook.

With \$10 and time to look through the shops the average woman can furnish a bedroom with finishings so it will be attractive. A prospective purchaser will discover that green striped seersucker for hangings, bedspreads, etc., is smart looking and inexpensive. Of such material I have in mind a piece with fine stripe. The color is pale, the green line intersected by one of tan. The fact that this washes is a point in favor, and that no ironing is required is another virtue at a season when laundresses are sometimes hard to find. Moreover, this fabric does not crumple, and the many times it is placed on and removed from a bed will not muss it. Made from this goods one bed cover I saw recently had sides and ends hanging over. Put around this, so it lay on the edge of the mattress, was a nine-inch band of linen, the same shade as the green in the seersucker. This was repeated in the bolster, and on the table and bureau covers, as well as on the drapery curtains which hung straight to the sill. The latter were run on small brass rods which were concealed by the hems. Such a set for a room is not difficult to make, nor does it take long if a sewing machine is used.

For the room of a young girl nothing is more charming than white muslin treated in similar fashion with bands of flowered muslin. Any of these wash, look cool and are easily kept fresh.

Unbleached cotton makes satisfactory curtains and covers, although I am aware it may not sound as if it would. To make a desirable effect the muslin must be used in a room which has a positive color on the wall—that is, red, blue, green or yellow must be sharply in evidence. Let the curtains in such room hang to the sill, having the edges trimmed with small ball fringe. The bed cover needs the same finish, as does any other piece.

This is lovely, and, of course, will wear for years.—Helen Howe, in Washington Star.

HAT STRINGS MUCH IN FAVOR

Undeniably a Picturesque Adornment, But Are Occasionally Out of Place.

They must be worn with a certain piquant smartness, or you will defeat your purpose and bring down upon your head the ridicule of those who know. It is not to be denied that there is a decided acceptance of the fashion for a certain type of picturesque costume.

It would seem trite and unnecessary to suggest that hat strings belong to the afternoon hat; but if the fact be recognized that there are many crimes against good taste committed in the name of fashion, it will be realized that some facts must be reiterated.

The large flat hat is a beautiful model upon which the hat strings can be placed with impunity. The drooping mushroom shape, with its quaint, old-fashioned garland of silk roses, is another type that will carry the hat strings.

Of velvet, silk or chiffon these may be. Perhaps velvet holds first place, giving a black contrast for the flower-trimmed shape, as it reaches from one side under the chin rather tautly to the other side, from which it may hang in loops and ends.

Silk and chiffon, being more supple, are treated in a different way. They hang loosely from the sides of the shape, and are knotted and caught to the corsage. Some models have the bands tied at the back—a line that must be discreetly adopted.

It is needless to say that "beauty is its own excuse for being," for the hat does not rely upon the tied bands for its security. Modern women will never relinquish their hold on the villainous hatpin. So if you wish to carry out a note of your costume that is an echo of older times, and if your features are suited to the style, tie your hat with the bands.

PRETTY SHOPPING BAG.



A very serviceable and at the same time artistic shopping bag is shown here. It is made of gray linen, embroidered with two shades of green and brown. The centers of the conventional flowers are buttonholed eyelets in brown. The short petals are in the dark green and the long petals in the light green. A heavy gray silk cord is run through the casing near the top of the bag, and the same cord is sewn round the bag.

Wooden Bodkin.

A wooden match or toothpick may be made to replace the missing bodkin by merely folding over its point an end of the tape or ribbon and then turning the stick so that its whole length is wrapped.

It will then run through the casing without danger of loss of the ribbon.

JULY FOURTH

by HENRY BARRETT CHAMBERLIN



THOMAS JEFFERSON

When the clock struck four, I was on the floor. The bells began to ring and the cannon to roar. The guns to fire and the crackers to snap— This is the Fourth of July.

PONCE upon a time—if you are exacting as to dates, the time fell between 1836 and 1860—there was a country parson who kept a record of his Fourth. In the year 1855 he broke into poetry and the quoted quatrain was the result. This record of his Fourth, taken from his journal, was published in the Atlantic Monthly.

Now if various and sundry reasons, all excellent in their way, did not keep this esteemed magazine closed to the eyes of boyhood, it is to be feared that this parson, despite his poetry, would be voted a cross old man. For when the Fourth fell on Sunday he saw no reason why it should be celebrated on any other day or in any fashion not in keeping with a seemingly observance of the Sabbath. Instead of gladly accepting the bounty of the calendar and having a trilogy, a series of three dramatic and exciting days fraught with danger and delight, this gloomy personage would have limited the day's events to a sermon and a prayer.

In his records can be found testimony against him, for they read:

"July 4, 1847. Sunday.
"July 5, Monday morning. This is celebrated as the Fourth of July very improperly. Yesterday was the day and ministers might have preached upon the subject of religious freedom; this would have been sufficient and ought to have been satisfactory. But no; there must be noise, the drum must beat and the cannon roar, the children be dressed in their best and paraded, and 'Don't these children look nice?'"

"Oh, yes, very nice, but if their parents would teach them to respect their superiors and behave with propriety it would be far better. Well, there has been a general turnout, rich and poor, young and old, all mixed up together. This is a free country—but not so, it is a country of slave holders. We hold 3,000,000 of our fellow mortals as slaves—and how inconsistent!"

"July 4, 1852. Sunday.
"July 5, Monday.

"The community were not satisfied to have yesterday as being the Fourth of July because they could not serve Satan so openly and boldly as today. My opinion is that when the Fourth of July comes on the Sabbath it ought to be remembered in a suitable and proper manner by assembling in the sanctuary and hearing the proclamation of peace announced from the pulpit, 'good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people.' Suitable prayers and suitable readings would be a suitable acknowledgment that our blessings are of God, but because this won't do we must have a great noise and bustle and much that is derogatory to the Christian character must be put in operation."

He didn't like the methods of celebration any better when the glorious day fell in the middle of the week, for July 4, 1849, he wrote:

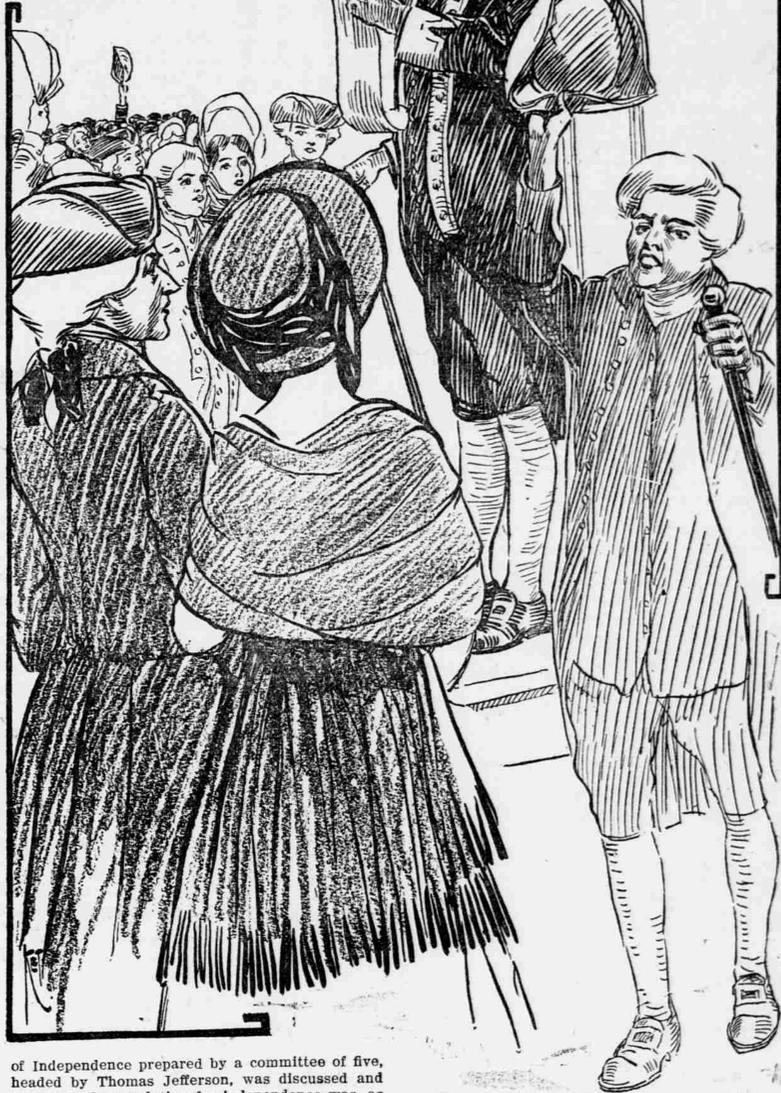
"Wednesday. At the rising of the sun the bells of the city are ringing and the cannon roaring, calling upon those within hearing to awake, arise and call upon their God, and give him thanks for this great blessing, our national independence, which we this day commemorate by making all the noise we can and by acting as well as we can and as bad as we can."

All of which would justify any boy in the belief that though the parson may have been a God-fearing personage who walked the narrow path all his godly days and was never even tempted by a lingering desire for pleasant primrose by-ways, he must certainly have been rather an unpleasant person to live with and that the milk of human kindness which was his portion, though it may not have soured, was as certainly lacking in cream.

How different was the letter which John Adams in the first flush of joy over the adoption by congress of the Declaration of Independence, wrote to his wife. Its date, July 3, may give some ardent young Americans excuse for firing their crackers before the dawn of the day which even lawmakers say may have its claim shattered into fiery noise.

This first historic Adams, first vice-president, second president of the republic which he helped to bring into being, was a good husband. Busy as he must have been, for he was a foremost figure in the stirring events, "the Atlas of Independence," the "Colossus of that debate" which preceded the vote on the nation-making resolution, he wrote on July 3 two letters to his wife, Abigail. In one he said: "Yesterday the greatest question was decided which ever was debated in America; and a greater perhaps never was, nor will be, decided among men. A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony, that these united colonies are and of right ought to be, free and independent states." In the other: "The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, bells, bonfires and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forevermore. You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil and blood and treasure that it will cost us to maintain this declaration and support and defend these states. Yet through all the gloom I can see the rays of ravishing light and glory. I can see that the end is more than worth all the means; and that posterity will triumph in that day's transaction, even though we should rue it, which I trust in God we shall not."

Though posterity selected, instead of July 2, July 4, the day on which the formal Declaration



of Independence prepared by a committee of five, headed by Thomas Jefferson, was discussed and accepted, the resolution for Independence was, as these letters show, really adopted July 2.

It took a long time for the petitioners of the colonies to conceive of independence. Leaders like Samuel Adams waxed impatient with those who believed a peaceful settlement of the trouble was possible without separation from the mother country. Yet Washington in the first congress denied that the colonies desired or that it was to their interest to set up for independence. Franklin looked upon it as an event which, if it must come, was lamentable.

Lexington and Concord and Bunker hill favored the radicals. June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee of the Virginia delegation, following the instructions which he had received from the council of Virginia, presented a resolution, "That these united colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; that all political connection between them and Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved." John Adams seconded the motion and a debate followed. There are no authentic reports of these debates. The war had not yet been won. Public report of what was said would have been of extreme danger to these men, who, indeed, would have been hanged had good King George been able to get them, but hanging men is like making rabbit pie—you must first catch the rabbit.

It is likely that those who led the debate in support of the measure were John and Samuel Adams, Roger Sherman, Oliver Wolcott, Richard Henry Lee and George Wythe. Those opposing were probably John Dickinson, John Jay, James Wilson and Robert R. Wilson. It appeared that four New England colonies, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and three southern colonies, Virginia, Georgia and North Carolina, were prepared to vote at once in the affirmative, but as unanimity was desired a final vote was postponed until July 1, and a committee composed of Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston, was appointed to prepare a formal statement for the world.

Lee, the mover of the resolution, would perhaps have been named chairman of the committee had not his wife fallen ill. As it was, Jefferson received the honor and save for a few alterations by Franklin and Adams the Declaration of Independence was written by him. The original draft in the state department in Washington, save for these interlineations by Franklin and Adams, is in his handwriting.

July 1 debate was resumed on the Lee resolution. July 2 all the delegates but those from New York voted in favor of it and it was of this action that John Adams wrote to his wife. The original resolution having been carried, the formal declaration prepared by the committee to show a due respect for the opinions of mankind was reported and discussed until late July 4, when it was finally accepted and signed by the president of the congress, John Hancock, and the secretary. Within a week the provincial congress of New York expressed its approval. August 2 an engrossed copy of the declaration was laid before congress and received the signatures of delegates from 13 col-

onies, 56 in all, though Matthew Thornton of New Jersey did not sign until November.

Grim jests were passed. Hancock, writing his name large, said that John Bull could read it without spectacles and impressed upon his comrades that since the fatal die was cast they must "all hang together in this matter," which gave Franklin a chance for his bon mot, "Yes, indeed, we must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately."

A fat delegate—some say it was Harrison, others that it was Carter Braxton of Virginia—said to one of light weight, either Carroll of Carrollton or Gerry of Massachusetts: "When it comes to hanging I shall have greatly the advantage, for my neck would be broken at once, while I fear you will dangle in the air and hang for some time."

The first public celebration of the Declaration of Independence was probably that of July 8, 1776, when John Nixon read the statement in the yard of the statehouse in Philadelphia and the king's arms were taken down in the courtroom. In New

In 1777, in honor of the first anniversary of the glorious day, every soldier was ordered an extra gill of rum. In 1778 the general orders read: "Tomorrow, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, will be celebrated by firing 13 pieces of cannon and a feu de joie of the whole line." Even as early as that parades were in order. A description of one shows that elaborate hair dressing is not of the twentieth century only and that the Tories were not so insignificant as to escape notice.

"We had a magnificent celebration of the anniversary of independence when handsome fireworks were displayed. The Whigs of the city dressed up a woman with the monstrous head-dress of the Tory ladies and escorted her through the streets with a great concourse of people. Her head was elegantly and expensively dressed. I suppose about three feet high and proportionate width, with a profusion of curls. The figure was droll and occasioned much mirth. It has lessened some heads already and will probably bring the rest within the bounds of reason, for they are monstrous indeed. The Tory wife of Dr. Smith has christened the figure Contentella, or the Duchess of Independence, and prayed for a pin from her head by way of relic. The Tory women are very much mortified notwithstanding this."

Barbecues, fireworks, parades, picnics, white dresses—these seem early to have become a part of the day's celebration. Noise and accidents, also, early developed. Julia Ward Howe, in her reminiscences, tells that she remembers her own distress as a child because the Democratic mayor of New York, Gideon Lee, prohibited home fireworks. Fortunately for her and her sisters and brothers, they lived next door to the mayor and he made an exception in their favor.

In 1857 she listened to the ode written by Emerson and read in the town hall at Concord July 4, 1857. Perhaps he caught the spirit of even the day's noise better than the other parson. At least he wrote more kindly of it:

The cannons boom from town to town,
Our pulses beat not less,
The joy bells chime their tidings down,
Which children's voices bless.